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DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Damon and FYTHIAS-LOVE AND LARCENY.

MEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DER PRESSCRUTZ

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WIZARD OF THE WAVE

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Night and Monn-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Lady of Lyons.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-473 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 839 Broadway-BUCK-

EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE.

New York, Saturday, March 31, 1865.

## The News.

Our telegraphic despatches from Washington are rather exciting and warlike, and confirm the intelbigenee previously received by us from that quarter. They indicate some action on the part of the government relative to the El Dorado and other outrages committed by the Cuban authorities. We shall see what it will turn out to be. The President decides against an extra session of Congress, choosing to take the responsibility of settling our troubles with Spain with the resources at his command Will he do it? Will he stick to this decision? We learn that several naval offisers on this station have already received the instructions mentioned in our despatches, and are ready for service and eager for

By the arrival of the Asia at Halifax we have reseived one week's later intelligence from Europe The news which she brings is not of a very impor tent character, being composed principal y of rumors and speculations founded on the death of the Em-Nicholas. The manifesto addressed by the new Czar to his army, the text of which we pubin another column, is generally considered lady's letter, its force seems to lie in the postscrip In this addition to the manifesto the new Czar presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the late words:-- " May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, and the glery of Russia." The unfavorable impression created by this document has been in some degree neutralized by what has transpired of the proceedings of the Vienna Congress. That body fermally opened its conferences on the 15th of March, and we are informed that on the following day the four bases a negotiation, and the interpreion given to them by the allies, were set forth A circular from Austria to the federal government of Germany, in reference to the mobilization of their contingents, mentions that Alexander had author zed Prince Gertschakoff to treat for peace on the same basis as that sanctioned by the late Emperor. Prussia, in a note to her diplomatic and consular agents, expresses strong hopes that the present ons will terminate in peace. The mission of General Wedell to Paris has failed, and Prussia is consequently excluded from all share in the cor

It is rumored—we know not with how much ac suracy—that the principal obstacle to the successfu ation of these negotiations is likely to proceed from the Emperor Napoleon, who insists on the de melition of Sebastopol-a condition which his allies are said to be willing to waive. Amongst the reports current of the late Czar's dying recommendspressed upon him the expediency of concluding oe, even at the sacrifice of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea. This latter statement seems to have created a favorable impression on the Eaglish money market, having probably been fabricated

There is nothing of importance from the Crimes. The allies have recommenced firing upon Sebastore, but apparently with the same success as before, we hear of no result being attained by it. The affair of the storming of the redoubts, respecting which some doubts prevailed, is cleared up, both the French and Russian accounts turning out to be correct. There was no truth, however, in the re port that the Grand Duke Michael had been killed. he Russians were creating formidable lines of fortification in the Valley of Inkermann, and had sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Mr. Roebuck's committee of inquiry was proceed mg with its investigations, which, so far as they have gove, fully bear out all the charges of mi management made against the English government.

From Spain the news is interesting. Despatches had been received by the government from General Coucha communicating the details of the projected maurrection in Cuba, and strongly urging upon it the expediency of making concessions to the colony, and of accepting a Cuban deputy to the Cortes He says if these concessions are not made 20.00 Spanish troops will not be able to hold the island. He expresses himself strongly opposed to the emancipation of the blacks, which he states would be a fasts measure, and would coer e Cuba to seek admia sion into the United States; a curious argument, it is be correctly stated. The government had declared its disposition to make all reasonable concessions to

The demand for cotton at Liverpool was fair, but with a decline in prices. Breadstuffs had improved. Money was easier, and American securities were

steady, but the transactions limited. Before the receipt of the steamer's news vester day about 1,500 bales of cotton were sold at unchanged prices. After its receipt no transactions were made. Flour was firmer for common and me dium grades, with free sales. No wheat sold. Corr closed firm, at 98c. a 100c. for all kinds. Pork at vanced about 12c. per barrel, with fair sales. Bee was in good request at old prices. Lard closed firm About 1,200 hogshesds of sugar were sold, the com mon grades closing a little firmer. Coffee was quiet at anchanged prices. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements: about 800 a 900 bales of cotton and about 1,000 packages of provisions were shipped to Liverpool, and a lot of pork to London,

An arrival at Charleston puts us in possession of Havana dates to the 25th instant, two days later than previously received at this port. The news, which is unimportant, is given in another column. In connection therewith we publish a graphic account of the last moments and execution of Ramon Pinto, the conspirator, who perished by the garrotte

Advices from Honduras to the 18th inst. announce she desth of Gen. Chomorro, the reactionary direc. ter of Nicaragua, at Granada, where he had been

besteged for a period of eight months by the forces of Gen. Castillon. This event will probably lead to the complete triumph of the republican party. The invasion of Honduras by a force of refugees from Gustemala, under Guardiola and Lopez, had utterly failed, and it was reported that a treaty of pes had been signed on the part of the belligerent States. The report of the sale of Tigre island to the United States is contradicted by the official gazette. The purchase of some vacant lands on the island by the sgent of the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad Company gave rise to the stateme

leave this port in order to open another route to Boston, by connecting with the Boston and Nor-wich Railroad, is fully described in our columns today. She will make her inaugural trip next Tues-day, and it is intended that she shall take her regular place in the line on Fridsy tollowing. We shall then have three first class steamboat lines between this city and the East in full operation.

The plans, good, bad and indifferent, for the proposed new City Hall, were again up for discuss yesterday, before the Councilmen's Committee. The question of location is beginning to be agisated quite fiercely. The residents of the upper part of the city want the new City Hall in Madison square, and their arguments on the propriety of that step are certainly very cogent. They say that New York is destined eventually to embrace a portion of Westchester county, and that to build the City Hall at the extreme end of the island is preposterous, as it would entail a needless inconvenience to future residents of this great metropolis. This is an interesting question, and merits careful investigation-

Let us have more light on the subject. An interesting and exciting argument was heard by Judge Morris yesterday, in the case of some of the unfortunate women seized by the pelice for street walking, and summarily committed by po-lice Justice Osborne as vagrants. Judge Morris has reserved his decision until this (Saturday)

The introductory lecture of a series on the present state of Europe, was delivered last evening in the Spingler Institute, by Rev. Dr. Baird, before a large and intelligent audience. Dr. Baird will give Turkey, the second two ou Hungary and Poland, and the last two on Great Britain and France.

Our readers are referred to the telegraph repor of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday, and the letter of our correspondent, for the latest news from Albany. Governor Clark has appointed the following gentlemen to be commissioners under the law just passed to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New York:—George W. Patterson, of Chautauque; John Vanderbilt, of Kings; Preston King, of St. Lawrence; James Bowen, of New York: John L. Talcott, of Eria.

## The Proposed New Canal Loan-Unexampled

Profigacy.
The secret is out. It is a grab of three m lions the Seward men want; and the proposal to tax the railroads proves to have been nothing but a hoax. Three millions in hard money to be wrenched in a lump out of the pockets of the people: three millions to be added to the nine voted some months back and already squandered; three millions to be raised for the purpose of supplying the sinews of war for the coming election: this is all these modest fellows tell us they will be thankful for. See how cunningly they have laid their plans! First, we were told that, unaccountably and contrary to all reasonable expectation, the canal revenues were deficient by half a million, and that the deficiency would increase year by year until the enlargement was made. This may be said to have been the bandage preparatory to bleeding. The people were shocked at first; they knew there was fraud and corruption somewhere; but after all, half a million was not a ruinous sum, and they made up their minds to submit and pay. This point gained, the next was to secure the assistance of the railroad interest; quite strong enough, at need to defeat the three million grab. To attain this end, the idea of laving a toll on the railways was started; and the thing wasdone with such seriousness and apparent honesty, that the Presidents of the Central and Erie were wholly deceived. The fright having answered the desired end, so far as they were concerned, the real scheme has now been brought forward in the shape of a report from the State Engineer, stating that nine millions, voted some time since, falls short of their object, and that three re were needed to of amendment to the constitution will need to be proposed.

It is within the recollection of every resident of New York at all mindful of such things, that, when the nine million grant was put to the vote, we said emphatically that it would not answer the purpose—that it was not intended t should—that the money was wanted as a sop to politicians, and would soon be exhausted and followed by fresh demands. It will also be remembered that the advocates of the grant, the Seward organs, and the whig and hardshell papers generally, foamed with rage at this statement of ours, called us all the hard names they could think of, and asseverated in the most so lemn way that the nine millions were the last help the canals would require; and that if it were voted, the people would hear no more of them until they were yielding a large revenue, and paying for their cost over and over again. It was in reliance on this assurance that the vote was given. The credulous people of the State of New York believed what was promised, and now they have their reward.

It is not with the faintest hope of doing good or of impeding the impending three million fraud that we mention these things. The people of this State are accustomed to be cheated by politicians; and it is not probable that anything will ever cure them of the habit. We are morally convinced that the proposal to amend the constitution for the purpose of raising the money will be shortly canvassed in the Legislature. That it will be powerfully supported by the railroad interest, and through their aid, will become a law. That, on reference to the people, the same old promises will be made by the Seward men and will be again believed: that much noise will be made about a direct tax of a mill, which will frighten people terribly; and thus, in the end, that the vote will be given largely in favor of the three millions. The money will be used to provide funds for Mr. Seward's election committee next year. Finally, the public will find it all out before the game

THE MAYOR AND HIS REPORMS .- Mayor Wood continues the good work. He has surmounted the obstacles which, at the outset of his career, seemed to prevent his assailing the wealthier temples of vice, and to restrict him to the obscure dens of iniquity. Now, the luxurious gambler of Broadway and Fifth avenue has as much to fear as the wretched reprobate of Water street. A wonderful consummation,

When Fernando Wood was proposed for Mayor, all the rich, all the religious, all the respectable people-at least all the class which passes for such in New York-voted against come out.

him. We believe there was not a journal in the city that did not oppose him. On the other hand, it is fair to suppose that all the drunk-ards, all the rowdies, all the gamblers, all free and easy owners of a vote, bestowed it on him. People said he was to be the rowdy's man, the rum Mayor, the blackguard's friend, and many other such things.

What a blunder was here! It is actually a fact, so ably and thoroughly has he performed bis duties, that in the churches frequented by some of the most energetic of his religious opponents, prayers are offered for him every Sunday, and Almighty Providence is beseeched to spare him to continue his career of usefulness. There is even talk of putting him in the liturgy. On the other hand, the rum party and the rowdies are free to confess that they are disappointed in their man, and that Fernando Wood is a failure.

Let him persevere. A short while hence a Governor will be wanted for this State. The man who was so good a Mayor would not prove a very bad Governor. Nor could he, on occasion, ail to serve the country well if he were sent to Washington. Men have their eyes on Fernando

Mr. Soule and that "Curious Mission"-Chevailer Wikoff's Extinguisher A Call on Chevaller Webb.

We publish this morning a very interesting and conclusive manifesto from Chevalier Wikoff, in reference to that "curious mission" projected by Louis Napoleon to the United States, as disclosed in the official diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Soulé from Madrid. Mr. Soulé in his despatch to Mr. Marcy, bearing date December 23, 1853, charges that 'shortly before the coup d'état" of 1851, Louis Napoleon had contrived a secret mission to this country, of the most treacherous and hostile character, and had applied to Prince Nanoleon, son of Jerome, to carry it out: but that the Prince, falling back upon his republican principles, had indignantly declined it.

The Chevalier Wikoff makes short and decisive work of this horrible plot. He shows, with the clearness of the noonday sun, that it was a fiction, a Barnum humbug, a French canard, imposed upon our too credulous Minister by some inventive genius of the Siècle clique: or, peradventure, it was an experiment of Mr. Dudley Mann, now Assistant Secretary of State. He may be the man. During his residence in Paris he was one of the reddest of the red republicans, and full of the boldest devices for concocting a war between France and the United States. The confidential political correspondence of Mr. Mann, written from Paris in the spring of 1852, and recently brought to light through the columns of this journal, furnishes strong circumstantial evidence against him as the inventor of this "curious mission." At all events. there can be no question that Mr. Soulé gathered up his French diplomacy en route for Madrid, from the same ultra montane circles as the filibustering right-hand man of Secretary

Thus we see that while our late Minister to Spain was betrayed by the President and victimized by Marcy, he was deluded by the flaming inventions of the Parisian socialists, and humbugged, most probably, by the vaporing fancies and filibustering facts, views and speculations of Dudley Mann-all of which is very much to be regretted.

The real mission of the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte "shortly before the coup d'état," may be surmised from the letter of the Prince on the 24th October, 1851, furnished in the communication which we publish to-day. It was a mission in behalf of the Prince, and the Chevalier Wikoff was his ambassador. It was an American mission, and a peace mission of the most emphatic and fascinating character. It involved the projet of a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, the most binding, conclusive and satisfactory known to ancient

or modern diplomacy.

The Chevalier Wikoff projected it. It is his capital-it was in his peculiar line. The Prince Napoleon naively confesses to his ambassador that the idea was Wikoff's. But what was it? Nothing more nor less than a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and the United States, through the diplomacy of Wikoff, in the attractive form of a marriage between the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and Miss Lawrence, daughter of the American Minister at that time to the Court of St. James. Such was this "curious mission," so strangely twisted into the most odious of all hostile mis sions by our belligerent Minister to Madrid. Thus the Chevalier Wikoff, with the facts, dates, and documentary proof, steps in to vindicate Louis Napoleon, his American policy,

and the truth of history. Prince Napoleon says cheeringly to his enoy extraordinary, "I hope you will not return to Paris alone." J'espere bien que vous ne reviendrez pas seul à Paris." In other words. the Prince hoped his envoy would return with Miss Gamble. "Et que tout marche selon vos reux."-"And that all may go on as you desire"-meaning the negetiations proposed in behalf of that international alliance between the Prince and Miss Lawrence. But they failed. Wikoff did return alone; and to that little mishap may, perhaps, be traced the Anglo-French alliance, the Russian war, the defeat of Soulé's mission, and all the subsequent entan-

glements of the Cuban imbroglio. The Chevalier Wikoff having thus furnished us the proofs, in black and white, of his American diplomacy in Paris, we call upon the Chevalier Webb for the evidence touching his late amateur diplomatic services at London. He has given it out that he procured the revocation of the Calais interdict against Soulé; that Lord Clarendon has officially denied the violent construction put upon his "happy accord" between England and France by Gen. Cass-that the noble Lord did surely give the Chevalier Webb so to understand at his lordship's disner table; but we have no proofs of these achievements. We call upon the Chevalier to produce them, or else Webb is fairly eclipsed by Wikoff. We shall not be very exacting. We shall not require the letters of Clarendon, said to be on Marcy's files-(Marcy may consider them private)-we shall not insist upon the affidavit of his lordship-a copy or two of an invitation to the Chevaller Webb date and place, to dine with Lord Clarendon, will suffice. If the Chevalier can show by documentary proofs that he was invited to dine with the British Secretary on Foreign Affairs, we shall be satisfied of the Chevalier's authority to place his lordsh'p right upon the Cuba question. That's all. Will Webb consent, in his amateur diplomacy, to be eclipsed by Wikoff? Let him come out-yes, let him

OYSTER HOUSE CRITICISM REVIVED-ANOTHER DIG AT FORREST .- The oyster Louise critics of some of our contemporaries, who got frightened for a few days at the sensation which they had created in theatrical circles, by their cut and thrust attacks upon Forrest, have taken our advice, looked narrowly into the rights and liberties of criticism, and rushed again into the field, equipped and prepared to carry out the campaign, even to-the taking of Sebastopol. The bugbear of the Fry verdict, held up in terrorem before them, took, for a day or two, the wind out of their sails, but now that we have demonstrated to them the illegality of that jury decision, they have plucked up courage, and purpose to carry on the war to a successful termination, doubtless in the interest of free discussion and art.

Now, in a great many of the strictures of

these oyster house critics, we entirely concur. They are written, it is true, in a coarse, slashing, knock-him-down, Stanwix Hall style, but it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of ustice in them. We never thought very highly of Forrest in his Shaksperean characters. All the great creations of the Bard of Avon, as enacted by the elder Kean, were our models in that department of the drama. Since his time no English or American actor-be he Macready, Forrest, Anderson or Brooke-has ever reach the pinnacle of excellence which became vacated by the death of that great artist. We have constantly expressed, both in public and in private, similar opinions with regard to Forrest's impersonations of these characters, although couched, it must be added, in a different style of language from that of his present judges. Much as we object to the Tom Hyer style of these subterranean critics-a style owing, no doubt, to their oyster cellar associations—we are bound to admit that they have as perfect a right to express their opinions on the merits or demerits of a professional artist, as we had in the case of a profes sional manager, although that right was attempted to be invaded by an ignorant and prejudiced verdict. That verdict was as gross and impudent a violation of the liberty of the press as has ever taken place. It was a verdict that could not be justified by any law, sanctioned by any judge, or delivered by any jury in either Germany or France, where the press is placed under more galling restrictions than in this enlightened country. We therefore approve of the oyster house critics persisting in expressing their free and unterrified opinions of the professional merits of Forrest, or of any other performer or manager connected with our theatrical establishments.

It has been intimated to us that Marshall, the manager of the Broadway, and Forrest, the actor, guillotined on this occasion, were both, at first, very much annoyed and savagely inclined towards the oyster house critics. Whatever may have been the first feeling of Forrest on finding himself cut up and slashed in this butcher-like fashion, we cannot too highly commend the subsequent good sense and tact of Marshall, who, instead of advising the actor to make a fool of himself by getting angry, counselled him to keep cool and trust to the re-action of these attacks, naturally anticipating that people would rush to the Broadway to see how far they were correct. The result has fully justified his expectations. The benches of the theatre are nightly thronged by amateur critics, and all parties are benefitted by the excitement. The public are interested and amused; the actor, whilst he is taught to correct some of his worst faults, turns his errors to profitable account in a pecuniary sense; whilst the adroit manager blesses his under ground critics and fervently hopes they may

continue the war. We say, therefore, to these oyster house critics, "Go on and prosper in your vocation; exercise your right to cut, carve and slash in the most approved Grub street fashion, and don't be airaid of laying it on too heavy or too thick. Discard from your minds all apprehensions arising from the Fry verdict. That decision was an impudent departure from the principles of right and justice, and the time will come when the verdict of another jury will formally stamp upon it the iniquitous character which it already bears in the eyes of all honest men.

ARCHRISHOP HUGHES AND THE CHURCH PRO-PERTY.- John † has written a letter on the Church Property question which we re-publish elsewhere. It contains a great many words; few arguments; much rhetoric; little reasoning; much debate as to the degree of faith that ought to be placed in the statements of John † and certain of his parishoners; and a very brief allusion to the real merits of the case of the church property. With all the former parts of the letter we have no concern. We do not care whether John † tells the truth or does not; that is his business not ours: nor whether the trustees of this or that church are given to lying, though, if they are, it is well the Archbishoo knows it, as he is the man to give them absolution. The main point is fairly put in one sentence of the letter. His Grace says that Senator Putnam's bill should be called:-

A penal enactment, requiring Roman Catholics of the State of New York to be governed in the enjoyment and use of their own property set apart for ecclesiastical purposes, not by the discipline of the religion which they profess, but by the statute of the Legislature. There is a great deal of truth in this, barring

the word "penal" at the commencement. It is the wish of the people of New York that the property of all citizens of this State, Catholics as well as Protestants, should be governed by the laws of the State, and not by rules established by any foreign Power or Potentate, whether it be called a King or an Emperor, a Sultan or a Pope. Therefore when the Pope of Rome makes certain rules with regard to the disposition of church property here, and sends them to the Council at Baltimore to be ratified, and his agent John Hughes sets about obeying them here, and doing with said property what to the Pope seems fit; we say that we consider such things indecorous and unsafe, and will not abide by them. We say that in our opinion, it is not prudent for us to allow any foreign Power to exercise jurisdiction over persons or property here. No civilized country allows anything of the kind. Long, long ago, Catho] lic France denied to the Pope the rights claimed for him here by Archbishop Hughes; more recently Catholic Sardinia has done the same. Catholic Spain has a book full of laws stripping the Pope of his power there. In Catholic Austris, the Pope's rights are only admitted with great restrictions. It seems that the Protestant United States are to be the only country in the world besides the Papal States, in which the old Middle Age rights of the Pope are to be maintained; at least, according to John Hughes. It will need something more than long letters to convince American citizens of this.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL—THE HL BORADO A
PAIR—IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

outrage. There is no little excitement here, growing out of that insult, which, by the way, has been increased by that to Thompson, the American Consul at Sagua la Grande. There was another Cabinet council yesterday, at which our relations with Cuba were fully discussed. The getic steps against Cuba were:-

Against any decided movement for the present, were Secretary Marcy, Attorney General Cushing.

Secretary Davis was in favor of the most decided action to compel an immediate apology from the Captain-General. I am told that Davis is very violent, and urge

the strongest measures for reparation.

It is said that Marcy in the Cabinet meetings opposes the views of the majority, by bringing forward what he deems precedents for the course of the Spanish naval officer in firing into the El Dorado, and the apologetical article in the National Intelligencer is imputed to his suggestion. Cushing is playing a game solus. He is apparently with Marcy, to gain a little conservative influ-

will not publish the Perry correspondence. He is willing that it should be given to the public, but contends that it should emanate from the State Department, and not

phia, New York, and Boston, to have all available ves, sels and material prepared for immediate service, and in structions have been issued to all naval officers at those points to hold themselves in readiness for sea. It is thought that a portion of the Mediterranean seet, as well as the Brazil squadron, will be called home for the

Washington, March 30—10 P. M. Another consultation with his Cabinet has determine the President to draw from the different stations every vessel which can possibly be spared, and order them forthwith to join the Gulf squadron. A large portion of the late navy appropriations will be expended in provid-ing steamers, ostensibly to transport provisions, but really to transport men and military stores to our Southern coast. A decided step is to be taken, and the consequences left to take care of themselves. War is the only theme discussed on the streets to-day, and the decision of the President is a subject of eulogy.

An extra session of Congress is regarded as impracti-cable, as only three of the Southern States could be represented. President Pierce will adopt Mr. Polk's plan and consider a state of war existing.

Exciting News from Trenton. ANOTHER TRYMENDOUS MANUESTO EXPECTED FROM GEORGE LAW- GREAT CONSTERNATION. TRENTON, N. J., March 30, 1855.

You will recollect that about the time of the letter from the Peunsylvania Legislature to George Law, the American party of the New Jersey Legislature also ad-dressed him a letter on the Presidential question. Now, I understand, that after thoroughly cogitating upon the whole subject, in all its length and breadth, Live Oak George is expected every day to send in his answer to Trenton. The knowing ones here say that he will spread himself on the constitution, touching the "nig-ger question," and electrity the whole Union. Great consternation prevails, in consequence, among the Stockton party, who have been working hard, and are said to be willing to "bleed freely" to secure the inside track. I shall endeavor to give you an early copy of delighted with that Pennsylvaula American platform that they have insisted upon one from Live Oak George for themselves. Look out for it.

Latest from the State Capital.

The New York Police Clerks bill is new in Committee Whole of the Senate. Senator Barr submitted a of the whole of the Senate. Senator harr submitted a minority report against it this morning. He says: "The bill proposes to give to the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York the control of police clerks, and to take away the power beretofore vested in the Mayor to of clerks of police made by the present stayor." Al-though the salaries of these clerks are moderate, the dutered against offenders, and upon which the Grand Jury offences. These duties require a superior degree of intelligence and character, and the appointees have been heretofore under the control of the Mayor, and have the head of the police department, and made responsible police of the city. To take away the control of those who is virtually to make the Mayor subordinate to the

commanders of passenger vessets arrange as one provided as act for the protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the city of New York, passed April 13, 1853, and the third section of an act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1853, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The administration has not decided yet whether to the administration has not decided yet whether to

the city of New York, passed April 18, 1853, and the third section of an act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1853, are herely repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The administration has not decided yet whether to continue the effort to impose toils on railroads. Another caucus is being held this evening, with closed doors. On Monday the final decision with the made. The sections which Senter Spencer's above hill proposes to repeal are of sufficient importance to justify an insertion here. The first and second sections of the act of April 13, 1853, are time:

Sec. 1. The owner or owners, consignee or consignees, master, commander, or any person having charge of any ship or vessel, arriving at the port of New York, with passengers emigrating to the United States, shall land all such passengers on some one of the public wharves of the city of New York, excepting, however, such wharves as are owned or reuted by, or are moder the control of any steamboat, or railroad, or forwarding company or line.

2. No owner or owners, consignees, master, commander, or persons having charge of any such ship or vessel, shall order, permit, or allow, any such passengers to be taken or re moved from such ship or vessel, at quarantine or eisewhere; excepting for the purpose of the Quarantine regulations as to health, or shall give orders or permit, or allow any runner, or person on behalf of, or connected with any steamboat, railroad, or forwarding company, or line, or emigrant boarding house, to solicit or book any such passengers, or to enter orgo or board such ship or vessel prior to the landing of such passengers, as is provided for in the first section of this act?

The act of July 21, 1853, thus amends the above section proposed to be repealed by Mr. Spencer's bill:

"Sec. 2. No owner or owners, consignee or consignees, master, commander or person having charge or any such ability or vessel, and lorder any such passengers to be taken or removed from such ship or vessel, at Quarantine regulations as to

ing in the Assembly chember. Dr. Peet gave a sharts, lecture, when a class of the youngest purple were examined—then the oldest class exhibited specimens of composition from various topics presented to themby signs. The members of the Logislature and the entire audience were highly del's hted, and all wondered at the auccess attending Br. Peet in educating his pupils by the sign language. The purpose of the exhibition is to show the Legislature the importance of continuing appropriations. Many of the members to-day expressed themselves perfectly willing to contribute rowards the support and education of that unfortunate class of their fellow beings, but object to assist in building another asylum of the expense and magnitude of the one now in course of erection.

What has become of the minority report against tolling rairroads, so much boasted of, a few days since? Come, come, Messrs Stevens and Aithen, it will not do to withhold food after whetting the appetite. Give.

The Cincinnati Slave Case.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT - A COLLISION INTENSE AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS APPREHENDED.

Mr. Dennison, of Louisville. Yesterday she was declared free by the Court of this county, and taken out of the custody of the Marshal. Last night she was rearrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Pendeoy. This morning the case was argued, and the Commissioner re-served his decision until next Tuesday, the girl in the meantime remaining in the custody of U. S. Marshall Robinson. The excitement is intense, and if the girl is remanded to slavery there is little doubt but a conflict will ensue between the citizens of the State and the sed-

New Jersey Legislature—Appointments
TRINTON, March 30, 1865.
The Legislature has been in joint meeting all day, and a hard fight ensued over the appointments. Five inspectors of the State prison (whig and Knew Nothing) and the Atlantic county Judge, were appointed.

Rathroad Casualties. COLD SPRING, N. Y., March 30, 1855.
Michael Lacy was instantly killed yesterday in ju uping from the cars while the train was in motion.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1855.

The express train which left Pittsburg on Wednesday evening, ran against a rock which had fallen on the track east of Altons. The engine, tender, baggage car, and one passenger car, were thrown off the track. The engine run a few yards, when it was overthrown, and became a total wreck. The engineer, fireman, and brake-man were seriously injured. Twelve passengers were slightly scalded. The train was detained about four hours. The accident was occasioned by the neglect of

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrival of the Africa at Hallfox.

HALIYAX, March 30, 1855.

The Africa arrived here at eight o'clock yesterday evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 11 P. M.

Tannery Burned.

WATERVILE, Me., March 30, 1855.

The Southwick tannery, at North Vascalboro', was destroyed by fire last night, with from three to five thours and dollars worth of stock. The stock was owned by B. Fryes. A stable and two dwelling houses, with outbuildings, were also consumed. The insurance was

Markets.

Charleston, March 29, 1855.

Cotten declined under the Atlantic's news ½c. a ½c. Sales for the week, 10,000 bales; receipts for the week, 14,000 bales; stock on hand, 32,000. Rice unchanged, and demand moderate; sales for the week, 2,150 tierces, stock on hand, 2,750 tierces. Prices range from 6c. to 5½c. Freights have declined. Cotton to Liverpool is taken at ½d., and to Hayre at ½c. If the cold, freezing weather continues, fruit, &c., will be ruined.

weather continues, fruit, &c., will be ruined.

Our cotton market is unsettled. Prices have declined.

a %c per lb. since the receipt of the Atlantic's news.
The sales to day add up 4,000 bales, at prices ranging from 7%c. to 10c. per lb.

Baltimorr, March 30, 1855.

Sales were made of 4,000 bbls. flour, to till a contract, on Howard steest, before the receipt of the Asia's news, at \$9 12% a \$9 50. The market closed at \$9 37%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The money market is easy. Stocks are very weak.

Long Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad,

44½; Pennsylvania State fives, 88½; Reading, 42; Moris Canal, 14½.

BUTTERMILE FALLS, Orange Co., March 21, 1856.

BUTTERMILE FALLS, Orange Co., March 21, 1856.
The election in our township (Cornwall) yesterday, esuited victoriously to "Sam." Out of about 270 votes polled, 245 were cast for the American ticket. The Sewardlites were newhere; their backbone completely broken; hey now, in their wrath, crawl around seaking whom they may devour. Alas! their food is "Sam;" but he won't digest. The anti-American party have resolved to enlist for the Crimes. Hurrah for the banner town. "SAM."

COURT OF APPEALS, MARCH 29.—No. 9. Reserved for April 12. No. 12. Reserved for April 10. Nos. 23, 40, 36, 71. Reserved for April 10. Nos. 29, 40, 69. Reserved for April for April 10. Nos. 27, 41, 62. Reserved for April 3. Nos. 172, 173, 201, 232. Strask off. No. 7. Mabbett agt. White and ors Argued. F. B. Cutting for app't; L. B. Shepherd for resp'ts. No. 8. Brown and ors agt Cayuga and Susquehanna Rallroad Co. On argument. John A. Collier for app'ts; Geo. Sliney Campler resp'ts.

ARRESTED FOR A MURDER COMMITTED IN 1862.

Yesterday afternoon, Marshal Murphy, assisted by officer Leven H Emith and Sergeant Wagner, arrested John Dillon, in a house in Carpenter street, below Fifth, upon the charge of murdering a colored man named William Fields, in January 1862. The marder of Fields, it is alleged, took place in the vicinity of Sixth and South Fields, in January 1882. The marder of Fields, it is alleged, took place in the vicinity of Sixth and South streets, and the waspon used a penknife. A man, named Thomas Morgan, was arrested a day or two after that time, and on the 27th February, 1882, a true bill was found against him for murder. He was arraigned for trial March 4th, and on the 8th of that mouth, the case was concluded, and Morgan was acquitted. Immediately after the murder, it is and, Dillon isf: the city for New Orleans, and while there went by the name of James Boyle. 18 is also stated that he killed a man in a coffee house in that city, and cluded the authorities by shipping on board a man of war, with "Baltimore Pat," who was killed by the tail of a derrick in the Finladelphis navy yard a few months ago. While at see, a difficulty occurred between the parties mentioned and the officers of the ship, which sailed in Mayle, alias Dillon, and is their sent in New York, where they were detained notil the authorities of this city could have them brought to Philadelphia, where other charges were pending against them. Billon, it is dalleged, made his secape from a New York station to use of the ship which was been at large until the pressal time; a perion of the interim, the officers went to the house all separant to Viginia overseeing the slaves on the plantation of a Mr. Knox. When the officers went to the house all showledge of his wbereabouts was denied. Search was made, and officer Smith found him secreted is a closet. In the was committed by order of the District Attorney for trial.—Fillidelphia Ledger, March 30.

Now that the River is open, and thousands w virit this city on tusiness, we cannot refrain from directing their attention to ESPENCHEID'S spring style of hats, as like Nassau street. They are a superior article. Price,

The pleasing fact that a Canal street \$3 h

Mealto, Hatter. Spring Style just Issue-Scene one without delay. Cor. Broadway and Canal st.

We hite's Spring Style of Hats for Gentle men's wear are now ready. Those wishing a splendid articl will said it at WHITE'S Emporium of Fashion, 212 Broad way, corner of Fulson street.

To Begnerreans.—For Sale, one of the most convenient and best located daguerrasa establishments is Beston. Terms easy. Address, through Boston Fost Office.

L. G. CHASE.

L. G. CHASE.

The Original Serious Family had their